



VOLUME CLVIII.—NO. 7.

NEWPORT, R. I., JULY 31, 1915.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,771.

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED DAILY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1784, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in America, and will be the half century's exception to the older belief in the English language. It has always been weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—historical, state, and general news, well selected intelligence and valuable features, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business.

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Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

There was a short special meeting of the board of aldermen on Monday evening, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of the candidates for the position of mechanician for the fire department. This was done in executive session, after a little business had been disposed of in open session.

There were two applications for license to peddle, which brought up another discussion of the whole subject of peddling. Several of the members seemed decidedly opposed to granting any more peddlers' licenses, and the applicants were given leave to withdraw.

Mayor Burlingame read a letter from the American-Indrance Company, requesting that when the new fire apparatus arrives it be left in the cars until representatives arrive from the factory to unload it and set it up. It was stated that two pumpers were shipped July 21, two combinations July 24, and the remaining pumper will be shipped July 31. No date was assigned for shipment of the ladder trucks.

At the weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening, a mechanician for the fire department was elected after a long deadlock. The candidate elected was somewhat in the nature of a dark horse, John B. Williams being the unanimous choice of the board. The election took place after announcement was made of the result of the second examinations, Williams leading his opponent by a few points. He was called before the board and asked a few questions as to his experience and qualifications, the answers being satisfactory to the members.

Weekly bills and pay rolls were approved, and routine business was transacted. The Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company was given permission to erect three poles on Bell Court, a private way, and also for use on Water Works road, but a petition for Fowler avenue was denied. A communication was received from the Newport Engineering Works relative to the rejected hose, which the contractors were prepared to replace, but the board took no action in the matter. Bills were opened for the purchase of old voting booths belonging to the city, and they went to the highest bidder, John Kirby, at \$100 for the five. A number of licenses of various kinds were granted, and other routine business was transacted.

The annual meeting of the Park Commission was held on Tuesday afternoon when Colonel Joseph H. Willard was elected chairman and Mr. Richard Parker secretary. The chairmanship of this important commission has been held for a number of years by former Alderman William Shephy, who is still a member of the commission.

A number of large entertainments were planned among the summer colony for the next few weeks. The season has been seen rather less than usual, the way of large entertainments, the long due to a number of causes. However, there are a great many parties here, and the month of August undoubtedly do a busy one.

Plans of the Atlantic fleet will probably all be in the harbor by Saturday night, and the hearts of the citizens will be made glad. It is probable that the fleet will remain in the vicinity of Newport until late September, although it has been originally slated to leave for Southern waters in the month of August.

As of previous announcements contrary it is now said that "Fathers" the handsome samson of the late Mrs. Staggard has not been sold. The property is in market, however.

The Chamber of Commerce of Lowell brought a pleasure excursion from New London Saturday afternoon.

Fire Apparatus Arrives.

There are now standing on the floor of the old headquarters building on Marlborough street two of the three new automobile pumpers for the fire department which were ordered some months ago. Many persons have taken the opportunity to inspect them, and the general verdict is, that they are business-like machines. They are equipped with many accessories now to the men of the Newport fire department, but which have been found advantageous for fire fighting in many other cities.

The two machines arrived on the night freight and were unloaded by Mr. Roland E. Arter, the local agent of the manufacturers, at noon. They were taken direct to headquarters, which will be the new No. 1 station, Mr. Arter driving one, and Deputy Chief Lawton the other. They attracted considerable attention on the way. As soon as they were installed in the station, the various accessories were examined by the fire department officers and some of them were tested, but application to the hydrant in the water works yard. The machines themselves will not be tested until all have arrived.

The last of the three pumpers ordered will be shipped from the factory today and should arrive here by the middle of next week. Soon after its arrival, engineers will come down from the National Board of Fire Underwriters to conduct the official tests for the city. Invitations will be sent to fire department officials of other cities to witness the tests.

Child Killed by Wagon.

A little girl named Mary Aglora was run over and killed by a wagon in Calverton avenue early Wednesday morning. She was only about two years of age and with two other children, some what older, she was playing in the street. There was no adult person about, but according to the story told by the other girls she was struck and knocked down by a horse and the wheels passed over her. The driver of the wagon was ignorant that he had struck anyone and continued on his way without stopping. The police brought to the station the driver who was thought to be responsible for the accident, but if he was the right man he certainly knew nothing about it. The child was picked up as soon as her companions had summoned help and was taken to the Hospital in an automobile, but she passed away within a few minutes.

Commodore Baker's steam yacht Viking ran into a little sloop, belonging to Rev. J. Andrew Jones in the harbor last Saturday evening, causing considerable excitement for a time. There were a number of ladies in the sailboat, and one of them was thrown several feet away from the boat by the force of the collision. She was picked up and taken on board the Viking where she received first aid, being later brought to Newport for medical treatment. All the members of the party were considerably shaken up and the boat was badly damaged.

Another fatality, caused by a child playing in the street, again emphasizes the danger of this practice. Some of the important streets of the city are swarming with children in the early evening, and many an autoist has had the blood almost frozen in his veins when he has narrowly escaped running over a young child. However, this is a dangerous practice that will probably never be abated as long as there are thousands of children who have no yards of their own in which to play. The many playgrounds established by the city do not solve the problem.

In the crowd at the Beach last Sunday, the five-year old son of a Taunton man was reported missing, and after a prolonged search for him it was thought that he must have been taken home by friends and his father went back to Taunton on the 9:15 train. A short time later the little boy was picked up on Walnut street, having wandered over to the Point from the Beach. The father returned for him Monday morning.

A number of members of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, went to Jamestown in one of Champion's launches Wednesday evening, the occasion being the official visitation to Connecticut Council by Deputy Grand Regent William H. Honnen.

There was a miniature flood in the largely apartments Sunday morning, some one having turned the water into the boiler and the flow passing out through the radiators.

The engagement is announced of Miss Violet Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith of North Attleboro, and Mr. Andrew Harris Bryant of this city.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino will be held next Monday morning.

The annual fair for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church will open next Monday night.

Newport's Growth.

Many residents of Newport were surprised at the splendid showing made by Newport in the last State census, the official figures for which were announced last week. Inasmuch as there are no great industries here few people seemed to realize that the city was making a steady and consistent growth. But when it is remembered that the various government stations here are growing all the time, especially the Torpedo Station, with its necessary increase in the number of naval and civilian employees, one good reason for Newport's growth can be seen. The Old Colony ships furnish employment to many skilled workmen, and there are several smaller industries which support many families. Then too there is a steady marked growth in the number of well-to-do families who select Newport as a winter residence.

Now cottages are going up in all parts of the city. In fact some sections that one may not have seen for a year or two would scarcely be recognized to-day. The demand for cottages and tenements at a reasonable figure keeps pace with the supply, which is a very good indication that the city is growing. It is not a boom growth by any means.

The Newport Directory.

The Newport Directory for 1915 has made its appearance from the directory publishing house of Sampson & Murdock Co., who have been publishing this directory for many years. It is as complete and accurate as ever. Every effort is made by a skilled force of canvassers to secure accurate information for the Directory, and the errors are so few as to be almost non-existent.

The Directory shows that Newport continues to grow steadily and healthily. In the 1914 Directory there were 12,937 names, and in that for 1915 there are 13,652 names, an increase of 655. There were 2,294 names added in compiling the 1915 book, and 1,167 names erased.

Two men hired a jitney in Fall River last Saturday night to come through to Newport. The jitney driver claims that one of the men, while in a lonely spot, held him up and made a demand for money, the attempt at robbery being frustrated by another auto party that came up suddenly. The man jumped from the car but was caught and brought to Newport, where he pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault with intent to commit robbery and was held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

Newport was treated to a good rain Wednesday night that refreshed up the grass wonderfully. Although other sections of New England have had an excessive rainfall for July, Newport has had a deficiency. We have had plenty of dull and disagreeable days, but without the needed rain. In other localities terrific thunderstorms during the early part of the month brought much precipitation.

There is to be an increase in the price of milk in Newport, beginning August 1st. The price of milk delivered in bottles to customers' houses will be raised from eight cents to ten cents a quart. Mr. Clifton B. Ward, town treasurer of Middletown, and one of the large milk producers of the Island, has issued a circular to his customers setting forth many reasons for the increase.

Lands End Lodge, No. 1040, Loyal Order of Moose, will hold a field day at Coddington Point on August 8th, and the committee is now busy arranging a programme for the day. It is expected that there will be an attendance of 2,000 or more, as many members of the order from the ships of the Atlantic Fleet are making plans to be present.

The annual lawn party for the benefit of the children's ward at the Newport Hospital was held on Prudence Island on Friendship street on Thursday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and a good sum of money was netted for the cause. The grounds presented a very attractive appearance with their vari-colored booths.

The Panama Exposition seems to prove quite a drawing card for New Englanders in spite of the distance across the continent. Miss Ruth B. Franklin, with a party of friends, starts for the West today, and Rev. William Safford Jones will start on August 8th. There are already a number of New Englanders on the Pacific coast.

The annual cruise of the Rhode Island Naval Militia will start on August 15th. The naval battalion will be brought to this city on the Aileen and here transferred to the battleship Kentucky which will be the floating home of the seamen for the next twelve days.

The fleet of the New York Yacht Club will be in Newport harbor next week on the annual regatta of the club.

The annual fair for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church will open next Monday night.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino will be held next Monday morning.

A Garage Fire.

Friday afternoon there was a lively fire in the old barn on Greene street occupied by E. A. Brown's Market as a stable and garage. The fire was caused by the backfire of an automobile and spread quickly to the upper story where there was a quantity of hay stored.

The building was completely gutted and the roof was entirely burned off. At one time the flames burst high over the roof and threatened the residence on the east, but a screen of water prevented it from catching. Early arrivals removed two horses, but the automobile was a total loss.

The new men of the department had a chance to try themselves as firemen for the first time.

Police Auto Arrives.

The new motor police patrol wagon, which will be a part of the equipment of the new Police station, arrived in this city Tuesday evening, having made the round from Boston over the road during the day. Alderman Kelly and Mechanic Esleach went to Taunton and met the car there, continuing down to Newport on it. The car is very striking in appearance, and will never be mistaken for anything but what it is. It is painted blue and is lettered "N. P. D." "Police Patrol." It is a heavy and substantial affair with seating capacity for twenty. The body is caged in, with heavy iron wire, and there are side curtains that can be dropped to enclose the body. The chassis is a White, with considerable power.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Harriet Cunningham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Cunningham, and Dr. Horace Binney. The parents of Miss Cunningham have been summer residents of Newport for a number of years, owning an attractive villa on Washington street. Dr. Binney is also well known here, being a son of the late William Binney of Providence and Newport.

There were arguments in the Superior Court in Providence before Judge Rathbun on Saturday on the motion to declare James W. G. Walker in contempt of court because of his failure to pay the \$160 monthly alimony ordered by the court. Judge Rathbun took the case under advisement.

Mr. Joseph M. Colt, son of the late Joseph Colt, died at his residence at Broadway and Mann avenue on Sunday after a long illness. He had been crippled for a great many years, having been confined to a wheelchair from boyhood. He is survived by a widow and one child.

A young man named John Sullivan of this city, formerly employed as a telegraph operator here, was a passenger on the steamer Eastland when she capsized in the Chicago river last Saturday with a terrible loss of life. He jumped from the boat when she tipped and was picked up in the river.

Many apprentices from the Training Station are being transferred to the ships of the Atlantic fleet, the period of training having been cut short a month because of the necessity for men aboard the ships. The weekly drills have been suspended for a time.

The series of races arranged to take place between the crack sloops Resolute and Vanlike off this port during the past week have been greatly interfered with by fog. Several events have been postponed.

Work on the Spring street pavement is being rushed and it is hoped that it will be finished in a few days. The worst grade near Poplar street, has been corrected to make safer traveling.

A couple who were selling liquor on a houseboat at Prudence Island were brought to Newport by the authorities of the town of Portsmouth on Tuesday and are held in \$200 bail each for trial.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has announced her intention of presenting a large American flag and a suitable staff for use on Aquidneck Park.

The police are starting a campaign against those drivers of vehicles who ignore the law requiring lights on all vehicles after dark.

The annual meeting of the General Greene Association will be held Saturday, August 7, at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society, at 12 M.

Mrs. John C. Seabury was operated upon for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital last Saturday afternoon, and is now progressing well.

Mr. Robert Reid gave an interesting talk on painting at the rooms of the Art Association on Sunday afternoon to a good sized audience.

The annual fair for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church will open next Monday night.

The Portsmouth Camp Meeting is on, and the camp grounds on the Newport & Providence Railway have quite an animated appearance.

Recent Deaths.

Joseph A. Hoar.

Mr. Joseph A. Hoar, a well known resident of this city, died at his home on Malbone avenue on Thursday after a long illness. He was born in Warren but had lived for many years in Portsmouth and Newport, having been connected with the Newport Water Works for about thirty-five years. He was of a genial and companionable disposition, efficient in his duties, and was well liked by all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Hoar was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., Newport Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and Newport Lodge, No. 101, B. P. O. Elks. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Messrs. Alan Hoar and John M. Hoar.

The Massachusetts Electric Company which owns the Newport Street Railroad, which owned only two cent, on its preferred stock in the year ending June 30. The net earnings for the year just passed showed a decrease over the previous year of over half a million dollars. This is not a good showing for the stock holders.

The final round in the lawn tennis tournament now in progress at the Y. M. C. A. will probably be played today, when Dr. C. Edward Farnum and A. C. Wilkes will contest for the championship. Thursday afternoon, Dr. Farnum qualified for the final round by defeating J. Percy Lawton in the semis, 6-1, 6-1.

The Dances at Marble House for the benefit of the Congressional Union, and children left destitute by the war, will take place this afternoon. There has been a large advance sale of tickets, and it is expected that there will be a very large attendance.

Miss Elizabeth Hannett submitted to a rush operation for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital Thursday morning. She had been operated upon for the removal of gall stones but a few weeks before, and her condition is now regarded as serious.

Mr. Daniel E. Harrington is recovering from a hurried operation for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital. He was enjoying his annual vacation in Maine when he was stricken and hastened back to Newport for the operation.

Mrs. John C. Seabury is making steady progress after an operation for appendicitis performed at the Newport Hospital by Dr. Darragh. The operation was a success in every particular and Mrs. Seabury is now recovering rapidly.

A review of the Coast Artillery Companies in the Narragansett Bay District was tendered to Governor R. Livingston Beckman at Fort Adams on Thursday afternoon. There was a large attendance of spectators.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

Lawn Party.

There was a large attendance at the lawn party given by St. Anthony's Church at Fair Hall. The grounds were prettily decorated with strings of electric lights. Many pretty booths were also on the lawns, these booths being decorated with vari-colored bunting and spangles, fern, Misses Mary Corcoran, Mary Chase and Ella Conroy presided at the candy table. Mrs. Joseph Pacheco was in charge of the fancy-work booth, assisted by Mrs. Kieran, Misses Mary Lopes, Mary Fancen, Annie Olofson and Gladys Brazil. Misses Agnes Walsh and Margaret Martin were at the fish-pond. Mrs. James Williams and Mrs. Thibault sold flowers. Miss Mary Do Tress and Emma Lewis were at the ice-cream tables. Messrs. John J. Corcoran and J. Frank Chao Jr. were at the entrance. There were wheels of chance, where many prizes were won by the young people. Many other articles were sold on shares. The supper committee was Miss Annie Coggeshall, chairman, Mrs. Rose Barker, Mrs. Michael J. Murphy, Mrs. Lincoln Sison, Mrs. James McGovern, Mrs. J. Frank Chase, Mrs. Manuel Lopes, Mrs. Manuel Brazil, Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. Patrick F. Murphy, Mrs. Cornelius Sheehan and Mrs. Edward Barrett. They were assisted by Misses Annie Davis, Nora and Mary Sheehan, Lena Kalon, Rose Soares, and Sujo Cadoca. Father Manuel Barros was in charge of the arrangements.

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PENROD

By BOOTH
TARKINGTON

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CHAPTER XXII.

PENROD heavily dropped the small hand bag, exclaiming, with simple impetuosity, "Why, I don't wear it," followed Fanchon out into the enclosed yard, where they came to a halt and surveyed each other.

Penrod stared swarishly at Fanchon, no other occupation suggesting itself to him, while Fanchon, with the utmost coolness, made a very thorough visual examination of Penrod, favoring him with an extorting scrutiny which lasted until he literally blushed. Finally she spoke.

"Where do you buy your clothes?" she asked.

"What?"

"Where do you buy your neckties? Papa gets his at Skoone's. You ought to get yours there. I'm sure the one you're wearing isn't from Skoone's."

"Skoone's?" Penrod repeated.

"On Fifth Avenue," said Fanchon. "It's a very smart shop, the men say."

"Men?" echoed Penrod in a hazy whisper. "Men?"

"Where do your people go in summer?" inquired the lady. "We go to Long Shore, but in many middle class people have been coming there mainly think of racing. The middle classes are simply awful, don't you think?"

"What?"

"They're so boorish. You speak French, of course?"

"Yes."

"We can never Paris last year. It's lovely, don't you think? Don't you love the Rue de la Paix?"

Penrod wandered in a labyrinth. This girl seemed to be talking, but her words were incomprehensible, and of course there was no way for him to know that he was really listening to her mother. It was his first meeting with one of those grownup little girls, wonderful products of the upper apartment and summer hotel, and Fanchon, an only child, was a star of the brand. He began to feel resentful.

"I suppose," she went on, "I'll find everything here farfetched western. Some nice people called yesterday, though. Do you know the Magsworth Biltmore? Auntie says they're charming. Will today be at your party?"

"I guess he will," returned Penrod, finding this intelligible. "The mutt!"

"Really!" Fanchon exclaimed airily.

"Aren't you great pals with him?"

"What's pals?"

"Good heavens! Don't you know what it means to say you're 'great pals' with any one? You are an odd child!"

It was too much.

"Oh, bugs!" said Penrod.

This bit of rudiment had a curious effect. Fanchon looked upon him with sudden favor.

"I like you, Penrod," she said in an odd way, and whatever else there may have been in her manner there certainly was no shyness.

"Oh, bugs!" This repetition may have lacked gallantry, but it was uttered in no very decided tone. Penrod was shaken.

"Yes, I do!" She stepped closer to him, smiling. "Your hair is ever so pretty."

Sailors' voices swear like mariners, they say, and gay mothers ought to realize that all children are Initiative, for as the preachers Fanchon leaned toward Penrod the manner in which she looked into his eyes might have made a thoughtful observer wonder where she had learned her pretty ways.

Penrod was even more confused than he had been by her previous mysteries, but his confusion was of a distinctly pleasant and stirring nature. He wanted more of it. Looking intently into another person's eyes is an act unknown to childhood, and Penrod's discovery that it could be done was sensational. He had never thought of looking into the eyes of Marjorie Jones.

Despite all vagueness, continuity, tact and Maurice Levy, he still secretly thought of Marjorie, with pathetic constancy, as his "lady," though that is not how he would have spelled it. Marjorie was beautiful; her curls were long and the color of amber; her nose was straight; her freckles were honest; she was much prettier than this accomplished visitor. But beauty is not all.

"I do!" breathed Fanchon softly.

She seemed to be a fairy creature from some realm world than this. So humble is the human heart it glorifies and makes glorious almost any poor thing that says to it, "I like you!"

Penrod was enstated. He swallowed, coughed, scratched the back of his neck and said disconsolately:

"Well, I don't care if you want to, I just as soon."

"We'll dance together," said Fanchon, "at your party."

"I guess so. I just as soon."

"Don't you want to, Penrod?"

"Well, I am while ya."

"Now, say you want to?"

"Well."

He used his nose as a gnomes, boring into the ground, his wide open eyes staring with intense anxiety at a button on his sleeve. His mother appeared upon the porch in departure, calling farewells over her shoulder to Mrs. Gelbreth, who stood in the doorway.

"Say it!" whispered Fanchon.

"Well, I just as soon."

She seemed satisfied.

A dancing floor had been laid upon a platform in the yard when Mrs. Schobold and her son arrived at their own abode, and a white and scarlet striped canopy was in process of erection overhead to shelter the dancers from the sun. Workmen were busy everywhere under the direction of Margaret, and the smitten heart of Penrod began to beat. All this was for him. He was twelve!

After lunch he underwent an elaborate toilet and murmured not. For the first time in his life he knew the whiz to be pampered, waxed, and polished to the highest possible degree. And when the operation was over he stood before the mirror in new bloom, feeling encouraged to hope that his resemblance to his father was not so strong as Aunt Sarah seemed to think.

The white gloves upon his hands had a pleasant smell, he found, and as he came down the stairs he had great content in the twinkling of his new dancing slippers. He stepped twice on each step the better to enjoy their effect, and at the same time he deeply inhaled the odor of the glories. In spite of everything Penrod had his social capacities. Already it is to be perceived that there were in him the makings of a cotton leader.

"Give us an introduction, Boddy!"

Boddy being either reluctant or unable to perform the rôle, Fanchon took matters into her own hands and was presently favorably impressed with Maurice, receiving the information that he had been brought to him by his papa from Skoone's, whereupon she privately informed him that she liked very well and arranged to dance with him.

Fanchon also thought that sandy hair was attractive, Sam Williams discovered a few minutes later, and so catholically was her taste that a ring of boys quite encircled her before the musicians in the yard struck up their thrilling march, and Mrs. Schobold brought Penrod to escort the lady from out of town to the dancing pavilion.

Headed by this pair, the children sought partners and paraded solemnly out of the front door and round a corner of the house. There they found the gay measure, the small orchestra seated on the lawn at one side of it and a punch bowl of lemonade holding attention under a tree. Deservingly the small couples stepped upon the platform, one after another, and began to dance.

"It's not much like a children's party in our day," Mrs. Williams said to Penrod's mother. "We'd have been playing Quaker meeting, clap in, clap out or going to Jerusalem, I suppose."

"Yes, or postoffice and drop the handkerchief," said Mrs. Schobold. "Things change so quickly. Imagine asking little Fanchon Gelbreth to play London bridge! Penrod seems to be having a difficult time with her, poor boy. He wasn't a shining light in the dancing class."

However, Penrod's difficulty was not precisely of the kind his mother supposed.

Fanchon was soon showing him a new step, which she taught her next partner in turn, continuing instructions during the dancing. The children crowded the floor, and in the kaleidoscopic jumble of bobbing heads and tumbling figures her extremely different style of motion was unobserved by the older people, who looked on, nodding thus benevolently.

Fanchon fascinated girls as well as boys. Many of the former eagerly sought her acquaintance and thronged about her between the dances, when, accepting the deference due a cosmopolitan and an oracle of the mode, she gave demonstrations of the new step to succeeding groups, professing astonishment to find it unknown. It had been "all the go," she explained, at the Long Shore Casino for fully two seasons.

She pronounced very "showy" a "funny dance" executed during an intermission by Baby Reinsdale and George Bassett, giving it as her opinion that Miss Reinsdale and Mr. Bassett were "dead ones," and she expressed surprise that the punch bowl contained lemonade and not champagne.

The dancing continued, the now step gaining instantly in popularity, fresh couples adventuring with every number. The word "step" is somewhat misleading, nothing done with the feet being vital to the evolutions introduced by Fanchon. Fanchon's dance came from the orient by a roundabout way.

Pausing in old Spain, taking on a Galleon frakness in gallantry at the Bal Bullier in Paris, combining with a relative from the south seas encountered in San Francisco, flavoring itself with a care free negro abandon in New Orleans and accumulating, too, something inexpressible from Mexico and South America. It kept throughout its travels to the underworld or to circles where nature is extremely frank and rank, until at last it reached the dikes of New York, when it immediately broke out in what is called civilized society.

Thereafter it soon spread in variously modified forms—some of them disinfected—to watering places and thence carried by hundreds of older male and female Fanchons over the country, being eagerly adopted everywhere and made wholly pure and respectable by the supreme moral axiom that anything is all right if enough people do it.

Everybody was doing it.

Not quite everybody. It was perhaps some test of this dance that earth could furnish no more grotesque sight than that of children doing it.

Earth, assisted by Fanchon, was furnishing this sight at Penrod's party. By the time ice cream and cake arrived about half the guests had either been initiated into the mysteries by Fanchon or were learning by imitation, and the education of the other half was resumed with the dancing when the attendant ladies, unconscious of what was happening, withdrew into the house for tea and a bit of gossip.

"That orchestra's a dead one," Fanchon remarked to Penrod. "We ought to liven them up a little."

She approached the musicians.

"Don't you know?" she asked the leader, "the Sling Siles Side?"

The leader giggled, nodded, tapped with his bow upon his violin, and Penrod, following Fanchon back upon the dancing floor, blithely brushed with his elbow a solitary little figure standing aloof on the lawn at the side of the

house, blindfolded to gold unbearable to the eye. His day was nearly over.

He sighed and took from the inside pocket of his new jacket the "ring-shot" Aunt Sarah often had given him that morning.

He snapped the rubber sharply.

They held fast, and his next impulse was suddenly irresistible. He found a shapeless stone, tilted it to the leather and drew back the ancient catapult for a shot. A sparrow hopped upon a branch between him and the house, and he aimed at the sparrow, but the reflection from the dazzling window struck in his eyes as he lowered the stone.

He missed the sparrow, but not the window.

There was a loud crash,

and to his horror he caught a glimpse of his father, stricken in midair, ducking a shower of broken glass, glittering razor dulling wildly. Words crashed with the glass, stentorian words, fragmentary, but violent.

Penrod stood petrified, a broken sledge in his hand. He could hear his parent's bounding descent of the back stairs, instant and furious, and then,

Marjorie

was gone.

Forgotten by the merrymakers, Marjorie stood alone upon the lawn, clutching her small hat, watching the now dance at the high table and hating it with a hatred that made every inch of her trouble. And, perhaps because jealousy is a great awakenor of the virtues, she had a perception of something in it worse than lack of dignity—something vaguely but outrageously reprehensible. Finally, when Penrod brushed by her, touched her with his elbow and did not even see her, Marjorie's state of mind (not unmixed with emotion) became dangerous. In fact, a trained nurse chancing to observe her at this juncture would probably have advised that she be taken home and put to bed. Marjorie was on the verge of hysteria.

She saw Fanchon and Penrod assume the double entrance required by the dance. The "Sling Siles Side" burst from the orchestra like the lunatic shriek of a giddy madmen negro and all the little couples began to bob and dip and away.

Marjorie made a scene. She sprang upon the platform and stamped her foot.

"Penrod Schobold!" she shouted.

"You UNHAPPY yourself!"

The remarkable girl took Penrod by the ear. By his ear she swung him away from Fanchon and bled him toward the lawn.

"You march straight out of here!" she commanded.

Penrod marched.

He was immensely obeyed automatically without question and had very little realization of what was happening to him. Altogether and without reason he was in precisely the condition of the party who defects such misbehavior. It may be added that she had acted with a promptness, a decision and a disregard of social consequences all to be commended to the attention of ladies in this profession.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" she raged when they reached the lawn. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"What for?" he inquired helplessly.

"You are quiet!"

"But what I do, Marjorie! I haven't done anything to you," he said. "I haven't even seen you all afternoon."

"You be quiet!" she cried, tears filling her eyes. "Keep still, you ugly boy! Shut up!"

She slapped him.

He should have understood from this how much she cared for him, but he rubbed his cheek and declared ruefully:

"I'll never speak to you again!"

"You will too!" she sobbed passionately.

"I will not!"

He turned to leave her, but paused.

His mother, his sister Margaret and their grownup friends had finished their tea and were approaching from the house. Other parents and guests were with them, coming for their children, and there were carriages and automobiles waiting in the street. But the "Sling Side" went on regardless.

The group of grown up people hesitated and came to a halt, gazing at the pavilion.

"What are they doing?" gasped Mrs. Williams, blushing deeply.

"What is it?" she asked the boy weekly.

"Aunt Sarah Clark gave it to me this morning and told me to give it back to you. She said she took it away from you thirty-five years ago. You killed her dear, she said. She told me some more to tell you, but I've forgotten."

"Oh!" said Mr. Schobold.

He took the broken sledge in his hand, looked at it long and thoughtfully, and he looked longer, and quite as thoughtfully, at Penrod. Then he turned away and walked toward the house.

"I'm sorry, papa," said Penrod.

Mr. Schobold coughed, and as he reached the door called back, but without turning his head.

"Never mind, little boy. A broken window isn't much harm."

When he had gone in Penrod waded down the yard to the back fence, climbed upon it and sat in reverie there.

A slight figure appeared. Likewise upon a fence, beyond two neighboring yards.

"Yay, Penrod!" called someone Sam Williams.

"Yay!" returned Penrod mechanically.

"I caught Billy Blue HILL!" shouted Sam, describing retribution in a manner perfectly clear to his friend. "You were mighty lucky to get out of it."

"I know that."

"You wouldn't of, if it hadn't been for Marjorie."

"Well, don't I know that?" Penrod shouted with heat.

"Well, so long!" called Sam, dropping from his fence and the friendly voice came then, more faintly, "Many happy returns of the day, Penrod!"

And now a plaintive little whine sounded from below Penrod's feet, and looking down, he saw that Duke, his wistful, old, scraggly dog, sat in the grass, gazing seekingly up at him.

The last shaft of sunshine of that day fell graciously and like a blessing upon the boy sitting on the fence. Years afterward a quiet sunset would recall to him sometimes the gentle evening of his twelfth birthday and bring him the picture of his boy self sitting in rosy life upon the fence, gazing pensively down upon his wistful, scraggly, little old dog Duke. But something else, suggesting, he would remember of that hour, for in the shadow close by a pink skirt flickered from behind a shade tree to the shelter of the fence. There was a glint of amber curls and Penrod started as something like a tiny white wasp fluttered by his head, and there came to his ears the sound of a light laugh and of light footsteps departing, the lighter tremors, the footsteps fast.

TO SNUFF VOLCANOES.

startling Discovery Made by An Astronomer.

Volcanoes can finally be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand astronomer says there are many who argue with him to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or dormant.

Many diseases of the human body are to the same number as volcanic eruptions. Rheumatism, Rickets, Disease, and many others all begin with a slight trouble and distract, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted to bear a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these violent eruptions of disease, whether active or dormant, is but only could be a material fact.

DR. DAVID KELLY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is the bold discovery. The WONDROUS CURATIVE effects of the liquid remedy have been known through the field of medicine, especially with the clothing worn of windshield stickers.

Brought to you now by Mail Order, the regular \$1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles, though for试验, fifty cents, cost Kennedy Corporation, Boston, Mass., or, health experts help you for all cases of inflammation of the skin.

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Tues.	12:30 p.m.	Wed.	10:30 a.m.
Wed.	12:30 p.m.	Thurs.	10:30 a.m.
Thurs.	12:30 p.m.	Fri.	10:30 a.m.
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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 181

House Telephone 1010

Saturday, July 31, 1915.

It will be a good thing for Newport if Admiral Fletcher's fleet remains in those waters till the last of September.

A census of Congress on the last United States note shows 83 senators and representatives against war; 10 for war; 10 for arbitration and 31 against arbitration.

Theodore Roosevelt announces that Governor Hiram Johnson of California is his candidate for Presidency in 1916.

If we have to chose between Wilson and Johnson give us Wilson.

We have before us the tax bill of the town of Jamestown for 1822. The total valuation of the town that year was \$164,608. The total town tax was \$300. There were 67 taxpayers in the town on that date.

The final census figures reported from Col. Webb's office give Newport a population of 30,472, a gain of 3,323 in five years. The population by wards is ward 1, 6,241; ward 2, 7,010; ward 3, 6,220; ward 4, 6,718; ward 5, 6,283.

In six of two years the Lincoln highway, spanning the continent from Ocean to Ocean, will be completed. It will be some three thousand miles in length. They now are agitating a Dixie road to run from the Great Lakes to Southern Florida.

German submarine have sunk 229 English ships and 30 vessels belonging to other hostile nations. Several other vessels belonging to neutral nations have been sunk because they carried contraband. Shipbuilding ought to be good when this war is over.

England has lost in its war 830,000 officers and men. This is a terrible slaughter. Add to that the men killed belonging to all the other nations engaged in this war and we have a number that is staggering. If this war lasts much longer all Europe will be void of man.

It is now said that the reply to the last note of President Wilson may wait six weeks; in meantime care will be taken to avoid new submarine attacks in order to avert serious crisis with the United States. All classes in Germany agree that the submarine war will not be abandoned.

The average tax rate for the cities and towns of Massachusetts is \$22.26 on a \$1000, while in Rhode Island the average is only about one half that amount. This is small compared with many western cities. St. Paul, Min., has a rate of \$22 on a \$1000, while Seattle, Wash., goes still higher at \$40 on a \$1000.

It is said that President Wilson contemplates calling an extra session of Congress about October 1st, to make plans to strengthen our lines of national defense. There is need enough of stronger defense, but we shall be pleased to be relieved of the burdens of Congressional session for two months longer.

Former Secretary of State Win. J. Bryan says: "To go to war with Germany now would be like challenging an iron-bound." To our mind it would be more like a challenge from an iron-bound. To go to war now with our utter unpreparedness would be the most insane act of an insane administration. We cannot even whip poor little distracted Mexico.

The President is puzzled. He does not know what to do with poor little Mexico. He has told the numerous "rulers" of that little berg that they are very very naughty and that they must be better boys, and the above said "rulers" turn round make faces at him. Such a lot of unruly boys the schoolmaster never had on his hands before.

Chairman May of the House committee on military affairs says that he is opposed to a great increase in the army and intimates that he will block the President's plan of strengthening the service if it proposes a comprehensive organization. With the present feeling throughout the country anyone who attempts to block the strengthening of our national defense will do in a hopeless minority.

There seems to be a determination on all sides to put this country in a stronger position than it ever has been. The program now under consideration by the Army and Navy chiefs involves the expenditure of \$450,000,000 and this it is said would put the United States in a position where it need fear an attack from no nation in the world. Two hundred millions are for the army and 250 millions for the navy.

The President is a master hand at letter writing but what good do his epistles do? He has told the Kaiser several times that he must not do this, and he must not do that, but the Kaiser keeps right on doing it just the same, and virtually seizes the President, "what are you going to do about it?" The President goes into his study in long contemplation and writes another letter. He has issued Mexican proclamations without a thought, but the proclamation.

No, say you waiting, not make "Well,"

He just did it and Germany

has the ground clear for letters and

states with you to the country.

He just did it and Germany

has the ground clear for letters and

states with you to the country.

Coming to Their Senses.

One of the most gratifying phenomena of public opinion is the practically overwhelming sentiment in favor of this country adopting a policy of preparedness for military and naval defense. The great war is unquestionably responsible. It has had the same effect that great conflagrations have in arousing public realization of the necessity for adequate insurance. Less than a year ago the President read a message to Congress that afforded much comfort to the fatuous pacifists. The last annual report of the secretary of the navy made light of the recommendations of the general board and contained assurances of security which were not based on the actual condition of any branch of the navy. Assuming illegal authority, he threatened court-martial against any naval official who should dare to tell the country of true conditions. Only one of the President's official family faced conditions and based his recommendations on our actual needs. This was the secretary of war. In his first report, in 1913, he showed an indifference to military needs. He even suggested that this country pay no attention to military armaments until other nations had developed the art of aviation. But as he became familiar with conditions, he came out boldly for adequate military preparedness, regardless of the attitude of his chief and colleagues.

The campaign for preparedness was generally carried on by private citizens and minority members of Congress, aided by the logic of events. Now everybody, except the incorrigible pacifists, are in line. The last Congress went beyond the recommendations of the secretary of the navy. He appears to have been converted and will take an advanced position in his next report. He is now busy organizing a board of civilian advisors to encourage and pass upon naval inventions. The speaker of the House has declared for doubling the number of students at West Point and for assignment of regular army officers to private schools. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has given a ringing interview in favor of preparedness. Public sentiment is aroused throughout the entire country, not in favor of "militarism," the bugaboo Mr. Bryan raised in the campaign of 1900, but for the establishment and maintenance of sufficient military and naval force to protect this nation's vital interests.

Up to Wilson.

An impartial non-political writer says: Mr. Wilson, I have reason to believe, fully realizes that to be re-elected he and his party must do something to assure the business world. He appreciates that the world war is hiding some ugly facts,--but for it the surplus exports which Secretary Redfield so frequently sets forth would be surplus imports. The war put an end to the influx of foreign-made goods which was mounting to alarming proportions when it began. And the trifl, the sonnen's bill, the Clayton act and the President's granting of immunity to labor unions and farmers' associations under the Sherman law make some impartial judges look on the Administration as a monumental failure, notwithstanding the currency law, its one great constitutional accomplishment legislatively. In high Washington circles it is said that the President is alive to this phase of the situation and is more anxious to have the industrial recovery, which is yet limited to channels affected by the conflagration in Europe, spread to every kind of business.

It is not in the power of any man to make prosperity if conditions are not right. But it is in President Wilson's power at this time to give prosperity a great boost. The country's big trade combines, as every one knows, are no longer violators of the law. They have conformed their methods to the principles and precepts laid down by the Supreme Court. There is a federal trade commission for their regulation. Let the President drop the government suits against the United States Steel Corporation and other trusts long under attack and he will see before very long confirmation of his oft-repeated but as yet unrealized prophecy of a genuine trade boom.

It looks more like a three-cornered Presidential race next year with Mr. Wilson the democratic standard bearer, Bryan heading some sort of a mongrel ticket and the republicans led by a man of the late William McKinley's type with the whole business world--unless the Wilson uplift materializes in the meantime--behind him.

American Aid to the Allies.

Exports of explosives of all kinds from this country in the month of May amounted to only \$5,500,000 more than in the same month of last year, when Europe was at peace. For the 11 months ending with May these exports were \$24,000,000 larger than a year ago.

These figures become important when weighed against the German charge that American ammunition to the Allies is prolonging the war by preventing a quick German victory. They will interest those who remember the statement of an officer of the German general staff to the World's correspondent that 100,000 German soldiers had already been killed by American ammunition and 200,000 wounded; or the statement of another high German officer that fifty per cent of the German losses are so caused; or the later inspired out-giving of an American now in Germany that 80 per cent of the German losses has been inflicted by American bullets and shells.

It is of American shells that the chief complaint is made, and these exports of explosives include bullets as well as shells. We will be liberal and assume that \$5,500,000 worth of shells alone were exported in May to France and England.

The German General Heinrich Rohne

has had published in Berlin some figures on the allied expenditure of shells along the western front. He says that "nearly 600,000 shells were fired north of Aras on June 17," and that "this was almost as much as the whole side of the German artillery in 1870." He also says "the very smallest gun shoots a projectile costing at least \$0."

At \$10 per shell for an average, the allies shot off \$3,000,000 in shells in one day at one spot along a 150-mile line. This is at the rate of \$90,000,000 a month for a small part of the line, and America's exports of all kinds of ammunition per month at the time must have been less than \$6,000,000 for the whole line!

These are American facts and German calculations, not German guesses. In this light, what becomes of the German invention of 60 per cent. of losses and 80 per cent. of losses caused by American bullets and shells! Whatever else those American explosives have done, they are shown, in fact to have exploded with deadly effect under the 60 per cent. and 80 per cent.

American ammunition undoubtedly has not figured at more than 6 per cent. of the allied expenditure, and as the allied production is enormously increasing, it will probably never exceed that small fraction. It is not and has not been prolonging the war or preventing German victory. Its effects in the casualty results are and must continue to be comparatively negligible. The whole story to the contrary has been "made in Germany" for a purpose that reflects no credit on the government that has been its inspiration.

Parish Bureau Organized.

The final steps have been taken in the formation of the Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureau. At the final meeting delegates from all parts of Kent and Washington counties attended. President Howard Edwards of the Rhode Island State College and David Elder of the Extension Department of the college were present.

After Mr. Elder had explained the object of the farm bureau a constitution was adopted, fixing the membership fee at 50 cents, with annual dues the same. The following officers were elected: President-Summer Mowry (one for each town in the district); Charlestown, George C. Cross; Exeter, Stephen A. Sweet; Hopkinton, Charles N. Kenyon; Narragansett, P. Elliott Tucker; North Kingstown, R. Frank Tefft; South Kingstown, E. A. Mallette; Richmond, Roy Rawlings; Westerly, Louis Routhier; Coventry, Wm. T. Lewis; East Greenwich, Walter Dovet; West Greenwich, Charles S. Brown; Warwick, Thomas G. Mathewson; West Warwick, F. L. Vaughn; Secretary-John J. Dunn; Westerly; Treasurer-Herbert Barton, Greenville.

Executive Committee-President, Secretary and Treasurer, ex-officio and Philip Manay, Steevey C. Chapman, Webster; Oliver C. Straight, Anthony; William H. Godfrey, Apponaug.

The executive committee was authorized to employ a district agricultural agent and begin work as soon as possible. In his report of work done for the formation of the bureau, Mr. Elder said that every town before which the matter had been laid had made the necessary appropriation, ranging from \$5 to \$200. These, he said, included Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, Narragansett, North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Richmond, Westerly and West Greenwich. The executive committee will hold a meeting at the Rhode Island State College, today.

War Results to Date.

The beginning of the second year of the European war sees eleven nations engaged in mortal combat.

These nations are on one hand, Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Japan, Belgium, Italy and Montenegro, and on the other, Germany, Austria and Turkey. The war to date, according to conservatives estimates compiled from the best available reports, has caused a loss to the various belligerents of more than 6,000,000 men, dead, wounded and prisoners, and more than 800 ships. Of these about 120 were war vessels.

The outstanding results on land are these: The greater part of Bohemia is under the control of Germany. Germany has been driven from the Far East. A part of the Dardanelles is in the possession of the allied troops. Part of France and Russia are in the possession of German troops. A strip of Alsace has been taken from Germany. Various island possessions of Germany have been taken by the forces of the allies. Germany has been driven out of Africa. Italian troops are in possession of a strip of Austrian territory.

The outstanding results at sea are those: German and Austrian mercantile shipping has been driven from all the open seas. German and Austrian war vessels, having a total displacement of approximately 250,000 tons, have been destroyed. War vessels of the allied nations, having a total displacement of approximately 192,000 tons, have been sent to the bottom. The greater portion of the German and allied fleets in the North Sea remain intact. Except for communication through Holland and the Scandinavian nations, Germany is cut off from the rest of the world.

Efforts on the part of the Germans to place the British Isles in a similar predicament have resulted in the sinking by submarines of hundreds of vessels flying the flags of the allied and neutral nations.

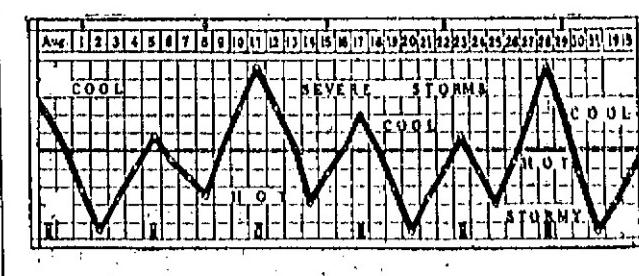
The Exact Truth.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts says: "The country is flooded with undigested and undesirable news. If we had one-fifth or one-tenth of the laws it would be better. Governments are not instituted to carry on business. When there are monopolies government supervision may be desirable, but it is the experience that when the government engages in business the results are inefficiency, delay and greater expense, compared with private control."

More steel vessels were being built or were under contract in United States on July 1 than at any time since 1901, and there was a greater tonnage of wooden vessels building than since 1907. 125 vessels were building July 1.

It is of American shells that the chief complaint is made, and these exports of explosives include bullets as well as shells. We will be liberal and assume that \$5,500,000 worth of shells alone were exported in May to France and England.

The German General Heinrich Rohne

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Treble line represents reasonable normal temperatures, the heavy, black line the departed departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The 1 indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C., July 29, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent July 28, to August 1, warm wave July 27 to 31, cool wave July 30 to August 3. This was expected to bring higher temperatures than occurred for ten days previous. Severe storms are expected and more rain than is needed. Very cool not far from August 2, with probability of light frost in the far north crop sections.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about August 2, cross Pacific slope by close of 8, great central valleys 4 to 6, eastern sections 7. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about August 2, great central valleys 4, eastern sections 6. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about August 5, great central valleys 5, eastern sections 6.

This will bring a severe hot wave.

No great storms but the storm forces above the average intensity. This storm

will increase after passing east of meridian 90 and will become a dangerous storm about or soon after it reaches the Atlantic coast. The rains will be well distributed but no great flood rains. They will come with the next storm.

We are expecting a tropical hurricane on the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico during the week centering on August 17. Our readers should take note near our southeastern coasts during that week. Dangerous storms will occur on the continent at the same time and excessive rains not far from where the heavy rains have been falling are expected during that week.

The tropical hurricane season begins with August and these dangerous storms will be plentiful for three months growing to severity. All October when very dangerous hurricanes are expected. Watch these bulletins for details of these great coming storms.

Our forecasts of the great and destructive floods of southern China were well nigh perfect. This is the second of those great China floods of which these bulletins gave correct forecasts. The people who live in our own middle west realize the correctness of our flood and storm forecasts. But scientists who are paid to watch for and give warning of these great dangers, are still sleeping on their arms. Nero fiddled while Rome burned; our scientists ignore while these awful dangers destroy the people whom those scientists are paid to protect. When will our scientists wake up?

Do You Want a Patriotic?

There are now several hundred farms open to homestead entry on the Government irrigation projects which the homeseeker would do well to investigate. In the arid region the Government has spent a hundred million dollars in irrigation systems. More than 20,000 acres are now receiving water from the Government ditches, and there are still several hundred choice farms awaiting the practical farmer.

These farms are free, but the law requires settlers to pay their share of building the irrigation system, the money to be placed again in the Reclamation fund for the building of other irrigation works; and they must also pay their portion of the operation and maintenance cost. A practical farmer with from \$1,800 to \$2,000 should be able to acquire one of these farms and put it in successful cultivation. Under the existing law settlers are allowed 20 years in which to pay for their water right, and no interest is required on deferred payments. The Statistician of the U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., will give you details concerning methods of filing, terms of payment, and location, climate, soil and other data in connection with the various projects.

The farms are located mainly in South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada. Rural telephones, centralized graded schools, good transportation facilities, and towns at short intervals, are some of the things that rob life on these new lands of many of the trials of pioneering.

Newport County Fair.

The managers of the Newport County Agricultural Society are making preparations for a large exhibit at the annual fair to be held on the Association's grounds in Portsmouth on September 21, 22, 23, and 24. A large stable is being erected for the horse exhibit which will be a very prominent feature this year. Children's day will be Wednesday, and Thursday will be Governor's day, when Governor Beckman and other prominent men will be present and make addresses. There will be an athletic meet and several ball games by well

DEATH CHAIR CLAIMS BECKER

Executed to Avenge the Murder
of Gambler Rosenthal

"AS INNOCENT AS GOVERNOR"

Claim in Letter Written to Whitman
at Last Moment in Which He
Makes Violent Attack Upon Execu-
tive—Yields Life Without Rancor
and is Composed to the End

Charles Becker, former head of the New York絲ing arm squad of detectives, died in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, who was shot to death by hired gunmen on July 16, 1912, in front of the Hotel Metropole, New York city.

The murder was the swift culmination of sensational charges made a few days before by Rosenthal against Becker, in which Rosenthal asserted that Becker freely sold police protection and had accumulated thousands of dollars of graft money.

When did it first become Becker guilty of killing the administration of Rosenthal? The mauler was established, and two different juries passed the testimony. The conflicted man had his appeals to every court having jurisdiction, and lost them all. Becker was followed in the death cells by Hammie Hayes, a Negro murderer, who killed a woman in Paterson. It was at Becker's own request that he was to be the first of the two to die.

Mr. Gutz of New York, who has been Becker's spiritual adviser ever since his first conviction, heard Becker's spiritual confession at 1 a.m. and gave him the Catholic communion. At 11:10 he was taken to the death chamber, where the execution quickly followed.

The last hope of Becker died when he was told that his wife had failed to move Governor Whitman to grant him a reprieve. This Mrs. Becker asked of the governor at a conference she had with him at Poughkeepsie. Falling in her mission, she started for Sing Sing, arriving at 11:30 p.m.

Becker, it was said, had not expected clemency. Almost at the moment the news was received, the prisoner gave out a letter he had written to Governor Whitman in which he attacked the executive for having, as he indicated, given to the newspapers statements which cast a "soil suspicion on my character" and for which he demanded a retraction.

In this letter the former police lieutenant really relented his innocence of the crime for which he has been twice convicted.

"To these charges and to all others, I answer," the letter read, "by repeating solemnly, on the brink of the world to which you are sending me before my time, what was my constant answer in the world; I am as innocent as you of having murdered Herman Rosenthal or of having counseled, procured or aided his murder, or having any knowledge of that dreadful crime."

The statements, which Becker referred to as having been credited to the governor were, that he had offered to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, that, quoting from Becker's letter, he "had offered to give testimony against several persons (whose names are undisclosed) of having shared with me in collecting money from lawbreakers," that he had sent counsel to two men arrested for complicity in the Rosenthal murder, and that "with a cruelty almost inconceivable, it is stated that my first wife died under circumstances warranting suspicion that I had caused her death."

Becker explained the death of his first wife by declaring that she died of "nasty consumption" and that no breath of suspicion had ever been raised against him in that connection. "Mark well, sir, these words of mine," the letter concluded. "When your power passes, then the truth of Rosenthal's murder will become known. But not while your nominees remain district attorneys and can hold the club over these persons. With the aid of judges who were misled into misconceiving the testimony offered to my trial and into testifying it both to the jury and on appeal, you have proved yourself able to destroy my life."

"But, believe me, I will surrender it without rancor. Not all the judges in this state, nor in this country, nor the governor of this state, nor the attorney-general, nor all of them combined can destroy permanently the character of an innocent man."

Becker seemed coldly resigned to his fate. The prison officials reported that his composure was remarkable.

Dave Kill Sing Sing Convict
With a whoop of joy a crowd of Sing Sing convicts charged down the new swimming pool. Richard De Rose was the first in. His head struck the cement bottom and he was dead.

Hot Weather in Alaska
The temperature rose to 90 degrees at Juneau at Seward, Alaska, and reached 100 at Knik lake. There have been only ten rainy days in two months.

Burner May Becomes Counsellor
to Mr. Palmer, former representative from Pennsylvania, it is reported, after circles to have been selected as counselor of the state department.

Warden Smith Exonerated
After investigating the attack on Leo C. Frank at the Nogalesville state prison farm, the O'Neil prison commission exonerated Warden Smith.

CHARLES BECKER

Former Police Lieutenant
Dies in the Electric Chair



Photo © by American Press Association

VOTE ALMOST UNANIMOUS

Hillside Workers Demand Saturday Half Holiday With Pay

Employees of the Boston and Maine railroad connected with the mechanical department, the bridge and building department, and the roundhouse department, including signal men, have voted to strike if their demands for a full day's pay for Saturday half holidays are not granted.

The vote was sent to officers at Boston, where it was announced by Union officials that out of two-thirds of the vote received 95 percent favored a strike.

MALIK IS INSANE

Instructed Jury Verdict in Case of Man Who Threatened President

Hildegard Malik, the Austrian arrested at New York for sending a threatening letter to President Wilson, was acquitted by an instructed jury verdict on grounds of temporary insanity.

Malik was sent to Bellevue hospital pending commitment to an asylum for the insane, where he will receive treatment.

Wilson Takes Tea With Artists

President Wilson received members of the Cornish art and author colony at an informal tea given in their honor by Miss Margaret Wilson on the lawn of the summer-home of the president. It was the first time he has taken part in an affair of this kind since the death of Mrs. Wilson.

Auto Trucks For Mail Service

Boston's new automobile mail service, the first in this country, will become a reality on Aug. 15. The \$47,000 contract for furnishing eleven auto trucks for the mail delivery and collections was awarded to the Boston Mail Delivery company.

Italian General Killed

General Antonio Cantore of Italy was killed on the Isonzo front. He is the first officer of his rank lost by Italy. He won a general's commission by the heroism he displayed during operations in Tripoli.

Was Father of Naval Militia

John Reed, 75, former state senator, father of the naval militia, and for many years a Boston sporting goods dealer, died at his home at Cambridge, Mass. Death was due to heart trouble.

New York Mayor Fined

Major Mitchell of New York paid a \$5 fine in court at Atlantic City for speeding forty miles an hour on the Meadows boulevard. He was racing with Congressman Kreider of Pennsylvania.

Collapse of Fish Wharf

A cargo of salt and a stock of salted fish, valued at \$15,000, were ruined when Guy H. Parker's fish wharf at Bass Harbor, Me., collapsed, carrying storehouse and contents into the water.

Mother and Daughter Killed

Mrs. John Everett of South Paris, Me., and her young daughter, Ivy, were instantly killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an express train at a crossing.

Nashville Receiver Ousted

Judge Wilson of the Tennessee court of civil appeals granted a writ of supersedeas setting aside Chancellor Allison's recent order appointing a receiver for the city of Nashville.

Death in Hotel Fire

Manager Marvin was killed and six persons injured when the Lux hotel at Waterloo, N. Y., was destroyed with \$50,000 loss. Police believe the fire was incendiary.

After Twenty Fall River, Mass., storekeepers had reported that counterfeit bill-tellers had been passing them, the police took into custody James H. Holden and Robert Parker.

Parker damaged the plant of the Vulcan Manufacturing company, Fall River, Mass., to the extent of several thousand dollars. Hundreds of workers are temporarily out of employment.

Warden Smith Exonerated
After investigating the attack on Leo C. Frank at the Nogalesville state prison farm, the O'Neil prison commission exonerated Warden Smith.

SAFETY OF ARMY IS ABOVE CITIES

Russia Preparing For the Evacuation of Warsaw

TO AVOID DECISIVE BATTLE

Petrograd Explains to Public That Retreat Is Often Worst Form of Military Strategy—Army to Fall Back on Easter Line of Defense, Being Confronted by 2,140,000 of the Enemy—Quietness in West Unusual—Another Considerable Bonus Scored by Italians

Despite the fact that as far as can be seen from the official reports the Russians are still holding their lines around Warsaw, there are several indications that they are about to abandon the city and retreat to a stronger line of defense.

The expected abandonment seems to be a matter of strategy, for not even the German and Austrian official reports show any serious losses in the Russian defense during the past two days.

It is supposed, however, that the Russian commanders have no hope of getting the vast amount of ammunition needed to cope with the German onslaught, and that they consider it wise to fall back on an earlier line of defense.

One of the most significant things in the news bearing on this question was the evident attempt on the part of the Petrograd authorities to prepare the public mind for such a step as the evacuation of Warsaw.

The military writers of the Petrograd papers were evidently called together by the military authorities and asked to explain to the public that often a retreat is the wisest form of military strategy, and that an army is of far more importance than a city.

"True Line of Defense"

It was shown that Russia's true line of defense was not the Vistula line, but along a new line of strong positions marked by the Kovno, Grodno and Great-Lituanian fortresses. This would serve to strengthen the Russian line, enabling Grand Duke Nicholas to concentrate all his forces on a very much shorter front, it was pointed out.

As the result of an evidently inspired interview with "high military authority," The Times Gazette of Petrograd, after pointing out the handicap under which the Russian forces are now operating, declares they are confronted now by seventy German divisions of infantry, the artillery and cavalry, in addition to the Austro-Hungarian army, which would make approximately thirty-five German army corps, or 1,410,000 men, and 700,000 Austrians, altogether 2,140,000 men, which prevents any concentration by the Russians at Bialystok.

It adds: "Until Russia has completed the mobilization of her industrial forces her army cannot meet the German artillery on equal terms."

Upon the authority of an unnamed military authority The Rock says it is possible that Russia is on the point of a maneuver which will consist of the retirement of the army from the Vistula to the new straight line of fortresses.

It is taken by military observers in London that these editorials were published only with the permission of the Russian censorship and that the simultaneous publication of them by all newspapers indicates inspiration by the government to prepare the people for the event.

Orderly Retreat Expected

As far as can be seen by the military observers the Russian retirement will not be a serious defeat. From the manner in which the Russian lines are holding Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to make an orderly retreat, saving his armies and military equipment and leaving Warsaw just an empty shell.

The grand duke is an adept at this kind of strategy and from the beginning of the war he has never hesitated to withdraw his forces whenever it seemed military wisdom to adopt such a course.

There is no doubt that in the present great drive on the Warsaw front the great object of the Germans was to surround one or more of the Russian armies and thereby paralyze the Russian offensive for some time.

If, however, as now seems likely, the Russians can get all these armies away intact, and not only intact but after inflicting enormous losses on their foes, it is difficult to see how any great gain comes to the Germans from all the operations of the past two weeks.

On the Western Front

On the western front there is little to report except some further successes of the French in Alsace, in the Belgian field matters are almost at a standstill.

An official report issued in London reports a rout of the Turks in Asiatic Turkey with a heavy loss of men and war equipment.

Further Victories For Italians

Following their previous brilliant achievements on the battlefield, Italian troops scored another considerable success when they stormed the heights of San Martino, bristling with fortifications, and occupied the village.

Farther to the right they pushed their attack from the Daborda plateau and Rediuzza around Monte Bel Basi, encircling a large contingent of Austrian troops. They took 3200 prisoners, as well as a large amount of provisions, ammunition and war material.

AIDED AMERICANS

German Submarine Took Care of Them After Sinking Leclerc
Colonel General Skinner at London sent a report to Washington that the captain of the American steamer Leclerc had stated to the American consul agent at Kirkwall that ample time was given him and his crew to leave the vessel before it sank, that the crew went on board the German submarine and their boats were taken in tow for fifty miles before they were landed.

The rules of visit and search evidently were followed to the letter by the commander of the German submarine, according to official reports thus far received, and due precautions taken for the safety of the crew. Previous messages had reported that the crew landed at Kirkwall in the Leclerc's own boat.

The saving of the crew removed from the case dangerous aspects which might otherwise have brought about another climax in the relations between the two governments.

BRITISH LOSSES 330,985

Of This Number 321,889 Were Among the Land Forces

The casualties in the British army and navy have reached a total of 330,985, according to a printed statement issued by Premier Asquith at London.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 816 and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889.

The naval losses were divided as follows: Officers killed, 48; wounded, 87; missing, 20. Men killed, 713; wounded, 787; missing, 274.

The heaviest losses of the British occurred in Belgium and northern France, where 61,650 men were killed, 57,111 wounded, and 62,132 missing.

UNHAPPY BRUSSELS

Fine of \$5,000,000 Imposed upon City Because Zeppelin Was Destroyed

Another fine of \$1,000,000 has been imposed on the city of Brussels by the German authorities in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon at Etterbeek by aviators of the entente allies, according to the correspondent at Etterbeek.

A dispatch from Amsterdam, June 14, said that British aviators had attacked the Zeppelin shed at Etterbeek, north of Brussels, and set fire to the building, destroying the Zeppelin inside.

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WEATHERCOCKS.

They Were Known Before Our Era and Were Then Called Tritons.

The weathercock had its origin at a very early date. Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a noted Roman architect and engineer, who was born about 89 B.C., in his works calls a vase a triton, probably because in his time it had the form of a triton. The usual form on towers, castles and secular buildings was that of a banner, but on ecclesiastical buildings it was a representation of the male of the barnyard fowl.

There have been other forms of vase. The one over St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, is in the shape of a key; that over St. Mildred's church is a gilt ship under full sail. The grasshopper of the Royal Exchange, London, is the vase that formerly surmounted the former exchange. The dragon on the spire of Bow church, Chipping, is another celebrated vase.

One of Mother Shipton's prophecies was that when the dragon of Bow church and the grasshopper of the Royal Exchange should meet, the streets of London would be deluged with blood. In what way they should meet the old dame did not explain, but it is known that at one time these two vases were side by side in the yard of a shopkeeper in Old Street road, yet there was no shedding of blood.—London Answers.

SAVED BY POETRY.

Plaintive Poem That Moved Lycurgus to Spare Athens.

When, B.C. 404, after a horrid struggle, Athens, the "City of the Violet Crown," was captured by Lycurgus there were not wanting clamorous voices to urge that the city whose host forsooth had brought such woes on Greece ought to be left level with the ground.

The Spartan general at first sent a willing one to his powerful allies, but while the council was still debating this momentous issue a plaintive voice was heard from the city walls chanting those noble lines from the "Electra" of Euripides, that most human of the poets of Greece, in which the heroine contrasts her fallen lot with the splendid exploits of her father, who had dismantled the towers of Troy.

Lycurgus bent his head and pondered on fortune's cruel reverses. Triumphant as Agamemnon, who could tell how it might be reserved for a fate so cruel? The lesson of moderation was accepted. Athens was saved.

Athenian has immortalized this dramatic event in one of his best known sonnets:

The repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin.

An East Indian Orm.
The accidental vendor who shaves his shoulders deplorably over the evils of Indian caste has little conception of what suffering the custom involves. His摊子 extend even to the humble, commonplace matters of everyday life. A little incident witnessed by Prince Beldar Karamoorchand and chronicled in his "Enchanted India" needs no comment.

stones and flying snakes were thrown at a little punch girl whose shadow in the passed defiled the food of a Brahmin.

He merely threw away the rice, which the dog soon finished. But the bystanders who witnessed the girl's insolence in going so near a holy man—the, so base and unworthy—flew at the unhappy creature, who ran away screaming and dropping the load of sand she was carrying on her back.

Holland's Colonies.
Holland, with a population numbering only a little more than 6,000,000 and with an area only about one-fourth the size of the state of New York, ranks third among the countries of the earth in the number of its colonies and fifth among them in the area of its colonies. Only Great Britain and France have greater colonial populations, and only Great Britain, France, Germany and Portugal have greater colonial areas. The Dutch are six times as many people—85,000,000—outside of Holland as there are within its boundaries.—Argus.

The Spinal Column.
The spinal column, or backbone, is the most burdensome engineering structure ever constructed. It contains within its center the spinal canal, injury to which would produce in immediate paralysis or death. The separate bones of the spinal column are fitted and adjusted so nicely that there is little danger of this, and, by miles being provided with cushions, it is elastic and strong.

Making Progress.
"It's the girl you love beginning to think on you?"

"Well, no," replied Cholly Littlejohn facetiously. "She hasn't gone quite that far, but every time I say anything she smiles at me!"—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Unanswered.
"Say, pop, may I ask you a question?"

"Yes, Tedsy. What is it?"

"When a man's finished milking a cow, how does he turn off the milk?"

Success in Fiction.
Crawford—How can he make men by out of short stories if he never sold one?

Cashshaw—Why, man, he's teaching others how to write them! Life,

Well Up.
I know, in the course of this play, said the manager, "you are expected to do several funny falls. How are you to fall?"

"I come next to Niagara," responded the elder, with that confidence not unecessary to a comedian of rank.—Puck.

MILLET AND BARBIZON.

The Great Painter's "Visit" to the Hamlet He Immortalized.

In an article on Millet in "Sketches of Great Painters," by Edwin Watts Clapp, there is an interesting account of how this famous French painter happened to be forever associated with the hamlet of Barbizon. In 1819 a Norman peasant," writes Mr. Clapp, "with his wife and three children, drove to a footpath leading to the little hamlet of Barbizon. They were near the great and beautiful forest of Fontainebleau, but at this moment they had little interest in the magnificent forest, for it was raining, and they had to abandon the highway and their vehicle to enter the pathway that led to the hamlet. The man was well built and with a good and notable head. His shoulders were the strong shoulders of a man of thirty-five, so he placed thereon his two little girls, while his wife followed with an infant in her arms. By her side walked a servant carrying a basket of provisions. Together the little party trudged through the rain, the mother raising her skirt to protect the little one from the rain. A peasant woman thought a band of strolling players was arriving.

"The sturdy father of the family was Millet, the man destined to immortalize the little village of Barbizon. He had come down from Paris the day before with his friend Jacque to find a quiet little hamlet on the edge of the forest. Jacque had learned of this ideal spot, but had forgotten the name, except that it ended in 'on.' They had found it at last, and there Millet intended to remain 'for a time.' He remained for twenty-seven years—that is, to the end of his life."

JUST TAKING A NAP.

Never Lie Down Dressed Without a Covering Over You.

When dropping down on a couch for a nap during the day many persons seem to feel that, because they are fully dressed, it is not at all necessary to add extra covering.

While we are awake we are constantly in motion of some sort. Every movement, no matter how slight it is, brings into action some muscles. Every time an effort is made the blood rushes forward to relieve those moving muscles.

The heart beats more quickly, breathing faster, the pulse stronger, the blood vessels more active, the brain more active.

All of this means that action, and the consequent effort creates and keeps up what we call normal bodily heat.

Now during what we call sleep all those conditions are changed. The muscles rest as well as the brain. The heart beats more slowly, and the breathing is, in consequence, more quietly done—all of which tends to bring about the lowering of the body's temperature, and the sleeping person loses some of this heat. He snores or feels this loss readily and often. If he has him uncovered, such a person is liable to complain of feeling cold upon awakening.

Therefore to enable one to keep in or retain the normal bodily heat while sleeping, even if the sleeping is done in a warm room, one should not fail to have covering of some sort ready at hand.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Rules on the Clermont.

At the head of regulations for Fulton's "North river steamboat" (Clermont) was this paragraph: "The rules which are made for order and neatness in the boat, are not to be abused. Judgment shall be according to the letter of the law. Gentlemen visiting well to go public and useful an establishment, will see the propriety of strict justice, and the impropriety of the least imposition on the purse or feelings of any individual."

One of the rules on the Clermont read: "It is not permitted for any person to lie down in a berth with their boots or shoes on under a penalty of one dollar and a half and half a dollar for every half hour they may offend against this rule."

Frohman's Shyness.

When David Belasco and Charles Frohman made their joint production of "A Celebrated Case" they sat together among the audience the first night. After the third act the audience called for them.

"You take the call," said C. E., shrinking back.

"Not without you," was Belasco's reply.

"But I have never gone before the curtain in my life."

"But I can't without you."

"I am the proprietor of this theater," returned Mr. Frohman, "and you must do as I tell you!"—New York World.

Doing Her Best.

Mrs. Lambert laid down the evening paper, looked across the library table at her husband and remarked:

"Really, some of the things you read seem almost incredible. After all, one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Never mind," replied the brute. "That's certainly no fault of yours."—New York Times.

Lofty Expectations.

"Is your husband all you thought he was?"

"Just about. But he doesn't come close to being all he thought he was."

Mean Hint.

"Well—I could tell you a lot of men who wanted my hand. Bob—You must have fared well in the deal.—Baltimore American.

What's that out what summer lays up?—Anderson.

A Quiet Wooden Flower.

A queer wooden flower is to be found in Guatemala. This flower is called the rose of hell from the fact that it grows on the sides of Mount Atitlan and round the scared edges of the volcano of Fuego. It has four distinct petals, the outside of which are covered with bark like that of a tree. The stem usually about a foot high, is of solid wood covered with bark. The flower measures nearly a foot across.

"I come next to Niagara," responded the elder, with that confidence not unecessary to a comedian of rank.—Puck.

Our Next Story Is the Most Timely, Most Thrilling and Most Interesting Narrative For Serial Publication That Has Ever Been Produced



It Is a Story Based Authoritatively on the Inexorable Mathematics of War—What Can Be Done to Oppose an Invading Army With Our Actual Present Resources In Regulars, Trained Militia, Untrained Citizens, Coast Defenses, Field Artillery and All Other Weapons of Defense.

The only theoretical assumption is that the United States is attacked. Every other incident is a straight statement of what absolutely must happen in such a case, with our military establishment remaining what it is today.

READ

The Invasion of America

Spots of Waterfowl.

Waterfowl have great powers of flight. The carrier-pigeon duck covers from 180 to 300 feet a second. The blue whistling teal and the green whistling teal, the bluebill and the redheads are only a little slower. Mallards, pintails, wood ducks, black ducks and others can easily fly faster than a mile a minute. Even such large birds as cranes, swans, pelicans and geese can fly at a speed of more than 100 feet a second.

The speed of waterfowl has often been measured with great accuracy. Two men take positions on a duck pass a measured distance apart. The first man carries a stop watch and a gun, the second a gun only. As the fowl pass the first bird the timer starts in order to get the birds into full speed and starts his watch. As the ducks pass the second bird the man there fires a shot and the timer stops his watch. The usual length of the course is a quarter of a mile, although a half "track" is sometimes used.—Youth's Companion.

A Lasting Window Polish.

There is an art in washing windows and if they are properly polished the operation need not be repeated for a long time. A really good polish will survive several rainstorms and will only require the dust to be removed occasionally with a dry cloth. The inside of the windows should be washed with tepid water, without soap or powder of any kind, rubbed dry with chamois and polished with cheesecloth. A solution for cleaning the outside should be made from one ounce of powdered whiting, one ounce of grain alcohol, one of liquid ammonia and a pint of water. Spray the window with clear water to remove surface dirt, and apply the solution with a soft cloth. Let this dry out. Afterward polish with cheesecloth or tissue paper. If the glass has been badly scratched a filling may be applied. This consists of an ounce of white wax dissolved in turpentine. It should be applied before the polish.—Washington Star.

Questions.

There are many different kinds of questions, but, roughly speaking, they all may be included in the following three divisions: first, those which can be answered; second, those which may be answered; third, those which should not be answered. Illustrating the first division are those questions which others never ask of you and those which you never care to hear others answer; the second includes questions which are pointed, private, public, perplexing and pointed; in fact, any questions which applicants insert cannot be answered; the third division, questions which should not be answered, includes what? Well, that is a question which should not be asked.

Poisonous Fish.
Poisonous fish are rare here, but common in the tropics. A Japanese fish, fugu, has deadly poisonous roe. Lee of pike and meat of sturgeons are poisonous when spawning. The hake and liver of many fish are poisonous. But most fish poison is due to decay.

Domestic Bliss.
Madame—I don't know where our son gets all his faults from. I'm sure he doesn't get them from me. Madame—No, you're right there; you haven't lost any of yours.

Many's chief wisdom consists in knowing his follies. Hochetoneand.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Knows the Signature of *Pat H. Fletcher*

JUSTICE VERSUS LAW.

And a Judge Who Had No Patience With Legal Quibbling.

The Central Law Journal says that Theophilus Huntington, a Vermont judge in the early part of the last century, was a man who loved the right and cared little for mere legal quibbling. "If Justice controls your verdict," he would often say to the jury, "you will not note the general principles of the law." At one trial when the possession of a farm was in question the defendant offered a deed of the premises to which the plaintiff's lawyer, Daniel Chipman, objected, saying it had no seal.

"But your client sold the land, was paid for it and signed the deed, did he not?" asked the judge.

"That makes no difference," said Chipman. "The deed has no seal and cannot be admitted to evidence."

"Is anything else the matter with the deed?" asked the judge.

"I don't know that there is."

"Mr. Clark," said the judge, "give me a wafer and a three-cornered piece of paper."

The clerk obeyed, and the judge deftly made and affixed the seal.

"There, brother Chipman," said he, "the deed is all right now. It may be put in evidence. A man is not going to be cheated out of his farm in this court when there is a whole box of wafers on the clerk's desk."

ORIENTAL MENACE.

A Little Thing Like the Truth Is of No Account in Egypt.

If orientals have one fault more than another it is disregard for truth. In the early days of the English occupation of India, the English judges were surrounded at the conflicting stories told by witnesses, and they soon learned to set them all down as unworthy of credence.

In American courts it is also well known that the Chinese are very pernicious of the truth, and that no oath will prevent them from giving false witness. In Egypt it is also very easy to get native witnesses to swear to anything, true or untrue.

For instance Ahmed, a native of Cairo, had a slave who peeped over a wall into Salehman's harem, and the latter considered themselves insulted. Salehman wanted revenge, but he could not bring his wife into court to testify, so it was agreed that Salehman should accuse Ahmed of walking on Salehman's land. A crowd of witnesses came forward and for two days testified about the camel and the land, until the English Judge decided in favor of Salehman.

It was not until a week afterward that the Judge discovered to his great surprise that Salehman had no ground and Ahmed had no camel.—Washington.

Shakespeare's House.

The house in which the master bard was born is located in Henley street, Stratford-on-Avon, England. Washington Irving said of this famous abode of genius: "It is a small mean looking edifice of wood and plaster, a true nestling place of genius, which seems to delight in matching its offspring in bizarries. The walls of its singular chambers are covered, with names and inscriptions in every language of plagues of all nations, ranks and conditions, from the prince to the peasant, and present a simple but striking instance of the spontaneous and universal homage of mankind to the great poet of nature."

Several years ago the house was purchased by subscription with a view to the careful preservation of it and of its contents for the inspection of future generations.

Where Nature Cooks the Food.

In certain parts of New Zealand both native and white women use the natural hot springs to do their cooking. In the Rotorua region it matters not whether the cook wishes to roast a piece of meat, boil potatoes or steam pudding, all she has to do is to step out of doors and place the cooking utensil in a steam hole. The cover is then put on, and a piece of coarse sacking over the whole completes the operation. In a short time dinner is ready. At Whakarewarewa the entire earth just beneath the surface is a mass of boiling springs. Millions of gallons of hot water hiss and steam, sending vapors skyward in great white clouds. Strike the ground almost anywhere with a stick and the hole thus formed fills with hot water.

Longest English Lawsuit.

The longest lawsuit ever heard in England was that between the heirs of Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley respecting certain lands and possessions not far from Wootton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester. It commenced at the end of the reign of Edward IV. and was pending till the reign of James I., when a compromise took place after it had lasted about 12 years.—London Answers.

And Catches Him.

"Men," declared the old fashioned preacher, "is a worm."

"Ard," said a man who had been married three times and who was occupying a

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST

102THAMID STREET

Two Doors North of Post Off.

NEWPORT, R. I.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Phone and Telegrams Handled by App.

Clerk's Building, Room 1112

Business Work Executed with Dispatch

W. H. Miller, Owner

R. D. Miller, Assistant

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Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be strictly observed:
1. Name and address of the writer must be given.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. A blank space between the writer's name and the paper's name.
4. In answering questions always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Letters addressed to particular persons, or to be forwarded to particular persons, should be accompanied by the name of the person to whom they are addressed, and by the number of the query and its signature.
6. Direct all communication to
Mrs. E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Room,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology by John Barber, Esq., Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. E. M. T.

Lieutenant Governor, Rhode Island, 1610. Wm. Brenton and 1663-68, 7 years.

1670. Nicholas Easton to 70, 4 years.

1670. John Clarke to 72, 2 years.

1672. John Cranston, 70 and 78, 3 years.

1675. John Easton to 78, 4 years.

1678. James Barker and 79, 2 years.

1709. Walter Clarke 85, 1701 and 14, 4 years.

1688. John Coggeshall to 90, 2 years.

1699. John Greene and 90, 2 years.

1714. Henry Taw, 1 year.

1716. Joseph Jenckes, 20, 23, 27,

1721. John Wanton, 29, 29, 31,

1727. Jonathan Nichols.

1729. Thomas Fry, 29,

1731. George Hazard, 38.

1738. Daniel Abbot, 40.

1740. Richard Ward.

1741. Wm. Greeno, 43.

1743. Joseph Whipple, 45, 40, 52, 51,

1745. Wm. Robinson, 47.

1748. Wm. Ellery Ellery, 58.

1750. Robert Hazard, 52.

1754. John Gardner, 60, 61.

1755. Jonathan Nichols.

1764. Joseph Wanton, Jr. 67, 69,

1766. Eliza Brown, 67.

1769. Nicholas Brown, 76.

1770. Dorcas Sumner, 76.

1776. Wm. Bradford, 77.

AUSTRAH OF WILLS FROM NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS, PROBATE BOOK 6, BRAYTON, HANNAH ADMINISTRATOR ON ESTATE OF ROBERT BRAYTON, 1816. She was daughter of Benjamin Coggeshall of James.

Mabson, Katherine, Will proved Jan 1, 1818. Mentions nephew Isaac Winslow; niece Mary Winslow; sister Margaret Pollard; Mrs. Elizabeth Breeze and her daughters Margaret, Katherine and Elizabeth, and Katherine Crooke; Mary Buxton; Robert Stoddard's eldest son, his Uncle's plotter, my husband's son; Alexander Mabson; Col. Charles Handfield of Dublin and his daughter Catherine and other daughters.

Potter, Dorothy, Will proved April 16, 1817. Mentions children of Atherton Wales, Henry Potter Wales, Romeo Potter Wales, Lydia Wales, Elizabeth Wales, Susan Hannah Wales, Atherton Wales, Samuel Wales, Susan Hazard daughter of Samuel Hazard; Mary Rose wife of James Rose; Margaret Potter daughter of James Potter.

Phillips, James, Will proved Oct. 6, 1818. Mentions wife Martha Phillips; daughter Mary Phillips; daughter Maria Phillips; son James Phillips; son John Phillips; son Samuel Phillips; son Joseph Phillips; son Edward Phillips; Wethersfield Samuel F. Gardner, Solomon G. Weaver, John L. Ross, Anna James and John Executrix.

Richardson, Thomas, Will proved July 6, 1818. Mentions wife Mary; gives son Thomas 1st lat next; Warner Estate; gives son William 1st dwelling house and opens the way between them; daughter Amy Richardson; daughter Sarah Robinson; daughter Elizabeth Richardson.

Robinson, Francis, Will proved Dec. 7, 1818. Mentions sister Sarah Huntington; niece Christian Gardner; niece Abby Potter; sister in law Elizabeth Hazard; sister in law Mary Robinson; wife of Mathew; sister in law Hannah Perry; Frances Chadwick; Frances Robinson daughter of Mathew; Esther Hill.

Queries.

880. Brown—Wanted information concerning Isaac Brown born about 1750—somewhere. He married in Stonington, Esther Burlington, 1775. I want to find their parents, especially his. I have searched the R. I. records at Wethersfield and a number of other places. Is he a descendant of Isaac Brown who was born 1750 but I could not find their children. He was of Portsmouth, son of Benjamin. Can anyone help me to unravel this puzzle? G. D. W.

881. Sherman—Who were the parents and grandparents of Samuel Sherman, born in Rhode Island? Said to be the grandson of Roger Sherman, the Signer. His wife was Ruth Orne, who was living in Vermont in 1805. They had two children, Harriette, 1806, married Whiting Hawkins, and Lewis, who married Julia Updike of Vermont.

882. Sherman—William Sherman who had a son Palmer, who married Elizabeth Hoxie and lived in Exeter, N. H., is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Wanted, critical proof of service. Was he related to the Sherman family of Conn.—N. J.

883. Carter, Carl—Who were the parents and descendants of Alfred Carter, who married Miss Carter of Warren, R. I. in 1884? R. A.

884. Foster—Would like information of Josiah Foster, born in Rhode Island, 1782, an attorney, residence in New Jersey. Was he son of William Foster of Newport, whose will was one of the seven last listed in the Court records in 1782? Is nothing very interesting mentioned in the record there? S. S.

ANSWERS.

S. S.—The Carter—The following reply was received a few days ago from the Carter family:—

So far as I know no member of the

Carter family has ever resided in the

State of Connecticut.

S. S.—The Foster—The following

reply was received a few days ago from the Foster family:—

So far as I know no member of the

Foster family has ever resided in the

State of Connecticut.

S. S.—The Palmer—The following

reply was received a few days ago from the Palmer family:—

So far as I know no member of the

Palmer family has ever resided in the

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S. S.—The Hoxie—The following

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